

The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRY F. MIDDLETON.

VOL: 16:-NO: 50.

The Weekly Shelby News,
Devoted to Politics, Literary, Miscellaneous, and
General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST
village newspaper published in the State; and will
be sent (free of postage in Shelby county,) to single
subscribers, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

or \$2 50 yearly without monthly subscriptions,

at which time all subscriptions will be consid-

ered due, and chargeable with interest. No paper

discontinued (except at the option of the Editor) un-

til all arrears are paid, or until a new engagement,

and no paper forwarded accordingly.

Any person procuring us FIVE subscribers and

remitting us \$1 00, will receive a copy one year gratis,

20 copies \$30, and larger clubs the same sum.

All letters and communications to the post

office to the Editor must be sent free of postage.

The Shelby News.

JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., is our Agent at Frankfort; and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and receipt for payment of the same.

EME S. H. PARVIN, Newspaper Agent,

No. 40, High Street, Cincinnati, Washau authorized

Agent in CINCINNATI, Ohio, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and receipt

for the payment thereof.

Messrs CRANE & CO., No. 57, South Third

Street, Philadelphia, are our authorized to receive

and receipt for advertisements for the Shelby News.

Publication of General Laws—Adver-

tising of Proclamations, Sales, etc. etc.

With some gratification, we have recently

observed, our exchanges in this State,

discussing the propriety and necessity of a

law providing for the advertising of Sherif-

s' sales in the newspapers of the several

counties wherein the sales occur. For ten

years, we have not permitted a session of

the Legislature to pass, without recom-

mending to the members the propriety, and

as we believe, the necessity of a change of

the policy of the State, in this matter.

Heretofore, our efforts have not received

that cordial aid from the press of the State

that we thought they should have accorded.

The Bardstown Gazette, the Louisville

Courier, and some two or three other pa-

pers, were the only ones, prior to 1853,

that seconded the move, and advocated the

measure;—the others thinking, probably,

that all efforts to induce the Legislature to

act right in the premises were useless;—

that it would be labor in vain, and strength

and time spent for naught. We, however,

were not to be daunted. Education and expe-

rience had taught us, that, any end

worthy being attained, was worth the trou-

ble and perseverance necessary to achieve it.

So we labored on—neither tiring, nor

permitting ourselves to be discouraged by the

neglect of the press, and the Legisla-

ture.—Once, indeed, we got it before the

Senate; and the committee on the Ju-

diciary was induced to report against it by

the strong argument, that it would be very

mortifying to respectable men to have their

property advertised in the newspapers for

sale by Sheriffs! But, that was not argu-

ment sufficient to change our opinion of the

necessity of the law. We had seen farms and

other property sacrificed at Sheriffs'

sales, because of the insufficiency of the legal

notice given—the debtor suffering, and the

creditor speculating on the purchase of the

property. So we persevered in recom-

mending the subject to the Legislature, and

were astutely sustained by the Louisville Cour-

ier, which piled up argument after argu-

ment, in favor of the measure.

In 1853, we again moved in the matter;

but upon a broader and better basis. We

requested the press of the State to consider

the proposition we submitted, and if fa-

vorable to it, to urge—nay to demand, in

the name of the people, their respective

members of the Legislature to enact a law

containing the provisions of our proposi-

tion. Some ten or twelve papers done so.

The others sung mute.

But we are not yet discouraged. In-

deed, the neglect of our propositions have

met with, but urge us on to renewed efforts.

Perservering opportunity will force the Le-

gislature eventually to grant all that is ask-

ed;—the people approve of the move, and

if the law is not passed this year, it will be

hereafter. Sooner or later it will be done.

—The present system is one in favor of

the papers at the seat of Government.

Nearly every act on the subject of adverti-

sing, passed by the Legislature, seems to

look alone to the benefit of the press at the

Capital of the State.—We do not object to

the *mite* thus thrown in their way,—they

are not authorized to publish the tenth that

they should be.—It is the *system* we ob-

ject to,—a system that constitutes a *legal*

recommendation from the Legislature for

the Sheriff to subscribe for the Frankfort

papers alone, if they desire to see the ad-

vertisements of sales of lands for taxes;

commitments of runaway negroes; procla-

mations for the apprehension of murderers;

notices of the State officers to the people

and officers of the counties, on matters of

interest to all. The whole system now in

vogue is all wrong.

Annexed we append the proposition we

submitted in 1853. We again request our

brethren of the press of this State to consider

the merits of the proposition, and if they

approve of its features, let them urge it upon

their Senators and Representatives. Let

the law-makers understand that, those for

whose benefit all laws should be enacted

—*the people*—are for it. Show those who

hold their commissions to represent the

people in the General Assembly, that it is

their duty, and should be regarded by them

as a duty of the *very first importance*, to

provide, by every legitimate means, for the

dissemination of public laws and other mat-

ters of importance among the people, so that

no citizen may be ignorant of them, unless willfully so.—And, then, if his igno-

rance brings punishment, he is justly pun-

ished.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into

any argument to prove the propriety of

enacting such a law as we propose. Every

citizen of the State is interested in know-

ing what the laws require.

How could they be better advised of their

requirement, than by their publication in

the newspapers of the State!—All are ex-

pected and required to obey the laws; but

how can they do so, unless they know

what the laws are?

Now shall we on this occasion argue the

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)

SHELBYVILLE, KY., DECEMBER 12, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO: 830.

G. W. R. R. S. E. Y.,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Shelbyville, Ky., would

respectfully inform y' friends and the public

of CLOTHES, CLOTHING, and VESTMENTS

of every shade and color in the city of New

York, and will be collected with great care

in the city of New York, and will be sold

in a great variety of patterns for the use of

my friends and the public: to call and enquire

for G. W. RAMSEY.

May 2, 1855. 1798

A NEW SUPPLY:

THE undersigned would respectfully

call attention to his very lately received

assortment of

FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS.

of the latest styles, and which will be at prices

which cannot fail to give great satisfaction.

HAMILTON FRAZIER.

Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 1854. 100764

STRAW GOODS:

WILCOCK, ROGERS & FRALEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF STRAW GOODS,

STRAW HATS, CLOTHES, & FRALEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF STRAW HATS,

MANUFACTURERS OF STRAW HATS,

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest
village newspaper published in Kentucky.
Terms—\$3 in advance; \$2 50, payable within
six months after subscribing, at which time all sub-
scriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1855.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

AT HOME, SHELBY CO., Dec. 9, 1855.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

Like a noble tree, whose luxuriant foliage

deserves the eye by a look of vigorous life,

while the trunk is hollow and rotten within,

is, we fear, this seeming welfare of our State.

I earnestly pray for the serious consider-

ation of every citizen, upon the ques-

tions I have made, of want of prosperity in

our community—questions which I think

our mechanics, our census, and our finish-

ed villages, will all answer with me. If

the facts are found to be as I represent

them, then does it not become a question

of momentous importance to ourselves,

and to our posterity, that we should take

energetic steps to bring about a brighter

prospect. How are we to do this? If our

people would but turn aside, for a while,

from that belt-wither track to Missouri, so

regularly plied by Kentucky, Tennessee

and Virginia, and—laying aside those sec-

tional prejudices, that we cherish to our

own injury, and to the weakening of the

fraternal bond of our great Confederacy—

turn their steps to the north-western States,

where young America is making such gi-

ant strides in immense enterprises, that

will mark the era as one unparalleled in

the history of the world—building up pre-

sent wealth, and the foundation for untold

prosperity for future generations; if they

will but contrast their towns and villages,

their furnaces and their manufactories, their

commerce, and the prices of all their agri-

cultural productions with our own; the look

of life, of vigorous life, in every depart-

ment of human pursuit, they will return,

younger and wiser men; and inclined, great

as are their reverence for the wisdom

of grey hairs, to doubt the sagacity of well

meaning but mistaken economists, whose

knowledge of such enterprises extend not

beyond the borders of their own county.

They will seek themselves: If such enter-

prises can build up cities in almost worth-

less sections of country,—flat, wet, and un-

fitted for agriculture—almost unfitted for

use, solely to procure access to natural fa-

cilities for shipping, what could not be re-

alized by them in the garden spot of the

great Mississippi valley, blessed with every

thing so desirable to human wants and hu-

man happiness!—a country, producing in

vast abundance, over and above the wants

of its sparse population, with a sole depen-

dence upon foreign demand for its produce,

yet with no means of transportation provi-

ded for the purpose, beyond the cost of

nearly a fourth of the value of the article

transported;—no natural facilities and less

enterprise to form them. We assert, that

no man, possessing ordinary common sense,

can so visit those States, and return home

satisfied to remain without railroads. I

cannot refrain, just here, from relating the

remarks of an Indiana farmer, so strongly

to the point as to make a considerable im-

pression on my mind at the time. Pass-

ing through Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, in

the stage, a short time since, with the far-

mer alluded to: "It is just fifteen years,"

said he, "since I last saw Lawrenceburg,

and returning at that time to my own town,

Shelbyville, Indiana, I thought both towns

looked a good deal alike—sick and going

down hill, but with few friends to grieve at

their death. I returned a few days since,

and have been in this neighborhood; Shel-

byville has now 6000 inhabitants, buildings

going up every where,—railroads to Lou-

isville and Cincinnati are making us rich.

I have hauled wheat ninety miles before

the railroads were built, and sold at forty-

eights cents; now I get Cincinnati pri-

ces, less railroad carriage, at my own door.

Had I lost half my farm in railroad stocks,

I would still be the gainer. I tell these

folks here so, but they are afraid of a tax.

Lawrenceburg looks weak in the knees.

Tax! They had better pay half they are

worth for a railroad; the other half would

be worth more than all now."

We must have railroads. Too long have

we delayed. We must cast aside the nar-

row, selfish, local prejudices, that have al-

ways defeated every beneficial project

among us; insisting the road must come

here, or go there; wind through this part

of a farm, or avoid that; insure this di-

vidend, or pay that. We must have Rail-

roads, and to procure that which is a vast

benefit to the whole community, we must

tax the whole community. Because it is

for the general welfare,—most especially so

for the poor man, the mechanic, the mer-

chant, the farmer; and because the rich

man,—he who would equally derive the

benefit, in nine instances out of ten, insists

on no tax. "Individual enterprise," says

he, but he is not the individual. To this,

of course, there are noble exceptions. Is

it fair, is right, that a few enterprising

citizens should make the attempt, at the

risk of failing, to benefit a whole communi-

ty, who will extend no aid! Ah, but that

bug-beat that is dinne in our ears when-

ever a railroad tax has been proposed,—that

bug-beat, "should Hard Times come?" and

that warning thrills through us, checking

our heart a heat, passing down to our boot

leg, and placing a lock upon our pocket,

in which Hobbs' patent is a flaxen tie.

Well, we had no lack of that warning in

1852, and truly the year of hard times did

come—the hardest of times upon us all; a

total loss of crop by drought, and what?

Why then we paid our railroad tax!

And (may Providence defend us from such

another,) an enormous tax for transportation

of grain for our starving beasts, and

food and meal for our suffering population.

Our money saved the hard times in sail-

SHELBY COUNTY, Ky., Nov. 28, 1855.

To the Editor of the Shelby News:

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of the 14th instant, I see some statistics of the grass crop of 1855, by Gov. Wm. H. of Indiana, in which he estimates the hay crop of the United States at \$150,000,000, and an equal amount consumed by grazing; whereas the whole amount of the cotton crop only amounts to \$125,000,000; and that the grass crop of the State of New York is worth more than the wheat crop of that great wheat growing State.

Now, sir, is it not passing strange,—these being facts,—that in Kentucky, where timothy, clover, and orchard grass grow as finely as in any State of the Union, and where blue grass beats all creation, there is not more attention paid to their cultivation? After land is set in grass it requires no cultivation;—the crop is mostly produced by rains and atmosphere; and even a hay crop, if cut before the seed matures, exhausts the land but little, if any; and where grass is judiciously grazed, it greatly adds to the productiveness of the soil. Blue grass, not pastured in summer, makes fine winter grazing; and if the farmer has a sufficient supply of orchard grass and rye for spring and fall, blue grass for summer and winter, he will require but little corn. Our farmers rely too much upon corn, to feed their stock the year through; although it requires more labor and yields less profit.

We frequently see on half of the plantation in scrubby useless timber, brush, briars, and sheep burrs,—making one half of the land worse than dead capital. And we frequently see woodland set in grass, from the number of beech and sugar trees left upon it, good timber cannot grow, and the grass is comparatively worthless. And, worse than that, we see fields, which were once good, turned to pasture, and the grass is more abundant than the corn, and the land renovated much sooner.

We have a railroad through the northern part of our county to Louisville. We have another under way from Shelbyville, two-thirds graded, languishing for want of funds, although the iron is offered by Louisville. Shall we let it fall through? Finish that, and another from Shelbyville to Eminence. Urge the counties along the line—entreat, assist, the projected road from Covington to Eminence. With Cincinnati our true interest lies. You may talk of her abolitionism, and her negro slaves. Our upper counties feel it all, they know it all, yet they will give ten dollars to Cincinnati to one towards Louisville. Where their interest is, there they will go. Enter their stores and dwellings and Cincinnati papers greet your eyes. That is the market they keep posted up on. Contrast the value of every article of produce in Fayette, Bourbon, Mason, Boyle, Lincoln; everywhere that her influence can reach, with our own but thirty miles from Louisville,—nay, with Louisville city prices. I repeat, our interest lies in a connection with Cincinnati, by Covington and Eminence. A costly railroad to that place is worth more than a free gift of one to Louisville. Our county is more than rich enough to bear the tax. The loss on this year's wheat crop would have paid the tax for two years; the crops of every year will bear it. The north of the county is interested in the Covington road. The whole county is interested in connecting with Eminence, should that projected road be carried out. Let the north and the south, dropping their local prejudices, unite and compromise on both. Vote a tax for both the present road to Louisville from Shelbyville and the Eminence road to connect with Covington. Give us these railroads, and you put a stop to our emigration. Who leaves his home as reluctantly as the Kentuckian? He sets out in search of a new home;—he admits the fertility and cheapness of the wild lands of the west, yet he returns to Kentucky for a few years more. Again and again he sets out, and again returns; and when at last he removes to a new home, he tires of the level prairies, and the eternal oak. He longs for the rolling fields and the velvet turf of the blue grass; the sugar, the ash, and the poplar,—the noble forests of his native State, that from the earliest spring,—when the sugar and the beech, are tipped with light green, the bright pink of the red-bud, the dark red fringe of the elm, the snow blossom of the dogwood, the tulip of the poplar, delighting the eye, while the drooping locust flowers, and the bloom of the wild grape fill the air with delicious fragrance,—to the gorgeous array of autumn, when every leaf is a rainbow rival, and the whole forms one of nature's magnificent bouquets to greet each morning sunrise. He may not think that heaven is like Kentucky, but never ceases to think Kentucky is a heaven.

These occurrences are producing a dreadful state of excitement in our midst. Groups of men are constantly watching about the streets to hear the latest news. Should these disturbances increase, our business transactions in all this section of the State must necessarily be seriously checked.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 5.—We have received no very special news this morning, and Pat Laughlin, who exposed the secret Abolition organization, was to be arrested by some of the citizens, and when he found he was taken, he attempted to destroy some papers he had with him by chewing and swallowing them. He was, however, prevented from doing it, and upon examination the papers were discovered to contain the secrets of the "Midnight Order."

Aitchison was to be burned down, and Pat. Laughlin, who exposed the secret Abolition organization, was to be murdered. The citizens of Aitchison had mostly left that place to join Gov. Thomas' forces at Lecompton, and there being scarcely any arms remaining in the place, they desired a company of armed men from Weston to help them repulse any attack that might be made by the Abolitionists on the town. A company of our citizens, therefore, prepared themselves and left last night at nine o'clock for Aitchison.

An Abolition officer has been taken, who had important papers in his possession.

AN ATTICK, Kansas, Dec. 4.—An attack

was made upon the town by a party of

Abolitionists, and when the forces had

been repulsed, the Abolitionists were



LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

December 14: Some Stock, &c., by J W Goodman.

See adv.

December 15: The Personal Estate of S B Moxley.

deed. See adv.

December 13: Farm of Mrs. S W. Adams. See adv.

December 20: The Property of Wm. and Geo. W.

Harrison. See adv and bills.

January 14: Negroes by Commissioners Bohannon. See advertisement.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

A fine Farm by James L. and Thomas J. Long. See Advertisement.

Judith W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayville. See advertisement.

The Town Priests by Philip Adams. See adv.

Farm, of George Price. See advertisement.

The fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Shelbyville. Residence of W. A. Jones. See adv.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1855

Thomasson Council, No. 159,
Of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court
House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.
HENRY F. MIDDLETON, President.

The Editor met with a very severe accident on Thursday evening last, by having his foot crushed in the machinery of our new Power Press. To this, will be attributed the non-appearance of many matters of general interest in this number; and his not being able to assist in the mechanical department, has caused our rather late issue to-day. Our subscribers and friends will be kind enough to overlook, for two or three weeks, a failure to meet Tuesday's mails.

One or two lads, who are not afraid nor above work, will be taken as apprentices to the Printing Business. With proper application on their part, we guarantee to give them a thorough knowledge of the business.

A Journeyman Printer.—Having been so severely crippled, as to render it impossible for us to assist in the mechanical department of our office, we need the assistance of a Journeyman Printer. One that wants a good "sit" can find one, by immediate application at "The Shelby News" office.

We are compelled to omit "Scratches around Town," until next week. SHIN-EELAN must hand in his MSS. earlier.

Temperance.—Hon. M. D. McHENRY will deliver a Lecture on Temperance, on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, December 13, at the Court House.

Colton's Great Work.—Mr. CRAW, the Agent of Colton's great American Atlas and of the World, is still in town, at Armstrong's "Redding House." In Maps and Atlases, Colton's is the work of the day. It is so put together, that as each State and Territory increases in population and improvements, the map can be taken out and replaced by a corrected one, at the mere nominal cost of fifteen to twenty cents. In view of this fact, we look upon the American Atlas as the best record of the nation that can be obtained.

Grove Hill Cemetery.—The work of laying of Grove Hill Cemetery is now progressing as rapidly as is practicable. Those of our readers who desire to examine the plan, etc., can do so, by calling at ELLINGWOOD's Store, or on Mr. Grove, on the Grounds. Indeed, we would recommend to all persons to call and examine the plan, as draughted off; as it will give them a better idea as to what the Cemetery will be, when laid off, than it is possible for us, were we attempt to describe it.

We would also take this opportunity to suggest to our citizens generally, who have not taken lots, that they should do so immediately. It will be recollect that the Trustees some time back gave notice, that after a certain number of lots were taken, in all probability the prices of lots would be increased. That probability is now a certainty, at least in respect to the larger portion of the lots,—those more beautifully and eligibly located. To the subscribers making up the specified number, the price will remain as at first fixed; and those subscribers who may choose, as they stand upon the subscription books.

Those who desire to take lots, can do so, by calling upon THOMAS W. BROWN, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH HALL, or Dr. JAMES L. ELLINGWOOD, and the sooner they call may be the more satisfactory to themselves.

It may not be amiss to state, that the Trustees have now in employ a competent Sexton, who is engaged in putting the grounds in order; and will always be ready to attend to the business appertaining to his department. And so soon as the Cemetery is ready, he will attend, whenever desired, to the disinterment and reburial in the cemetery of such remains as friends may wish to have deposited in Grove Hill Cemetery.

1856.—VOLUME 17.

The "Shelby News" is now about entering on the Seventeenth year of its publication, and the proprietor calls upon his friends and the citizens of Kentucky to extend its circulation. He has labored arduously to place the paper where it now stands: In the front rank, among the papers of the West. The paper will continue to advocate any and every measure tending to advance AMERICAN interests. It will be found an interesting paper for the FARMER, and an agreeable companion for the FIRESIDE.

Terms—\$2 per annum, in advance; \$6 copies, \$10; 20 copies \$30.

Send in your orders immediately, as the New Volume (17th) will commence on Wednesday, January 2, 1856.

Dressing to greatly increase the circulation of The Shelby News, and offering disposed to give sufficient inducement to accomplish that object, we offer the following Premiums:

To the person obtaining a list of 200 new subscribers, accompanied with \$400, we will give a GOLD WATCH, worth \$50 00

To the person obtaining a list of 100 new subscribers, accompanied with \$200, a SILVER WATCH, worth \$25 00

The names to be sent in by the 1st of May, 1856.

Address. HENRY F. MIDDLETON,
Shelbyville, Ky.

We would also call the attention of the public to our facilities for executing

JOB PRINTING.

Our Hand Presses are new, and designed to execute the finest work; the TYPES, ORNAMENTS, comprise every variety of style. Printing of every description in Fancy Inks, Bronze, Velvete, Chrysanthemum, Monk's Antiqua, &c. We have introduced, at a very heavy expense, one of

Morlphy's Just Printing Machines,

With which we can print 1,200 sheets per hour, enabling us to compete successfully with the Louisville establishments.

For the quality of our work, reference is made to any Job bearing our imprint.

The Kansas Plot.—Will the Editor of the "St. Joseph Cycle," send us a paper containing the exposure of the Abolition plot by Mr. LAUGHIN. We have lost, or mislaid, our copy.

CASUALTY.—Two brothers named McHOLLAND, were out gunning, near Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 4th inst., when the gun of one was accidentally discharged, and the charge passed through the heart of the other, producing instant death.

The Legislature of Virginia, on the 8th instant, reelected Hon. JAMES M. MASON, U. S. Senator, for six years, over SUMMERS, American, by 58 majority on joint vote.

New counterfeit fives on the State Bank of Indiana, new plate, have made their appearance. They are represented to be exceedingly well executed.

PARDONED.—Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, has pardoned Dr. BEALE, surgeon dentist, who had been sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, for four years and six months, for putting a young lady patient under the influence of either to pull a tooth, and then committing a rape upon her person. We think Gov. P. committed a great wrong.

WHOS IN MISSOURI.—The old line and untried Whigs of Missouri are taking steps to reorganize the Whig party of that State. Initiatory proceedings for the calling of a State Convention have been put on foot.

DECLINED.—The news by the last steamer from Europe, shows that the prices of cotton, flour, wheat and corn have declined. Provisions maintain their prices.

ACQUITTED.—We learn from the Danville "Tribune," that JOHN HARISON, charged with killing WASHINGTON McGINNIS, at Danville in August last, had his trial in the Circuit Court last week, and was acquitted.

X. Y. Z.—We hope that every reader, will peruse the concluding letter from our correspondent X. Y. Z. in our issue to-day.

There is one suggestion he urges, that we are most decidedly in favor of,—the making of a railroad from Shelbyville to Eminence.

On the 21st instant, there will not be half the country Councils represented.

KANAWHA BANK.—There are in circulation reports declaring the Kanawha Bank, Virginia, as broken. The "Kanawha Republican" of the 4th instant, says the bank continues its regular business, and redeems its notes in specie whenever presented at the counter.

DISCLAIMED.—We learn from the Danville "Tribune," that JOHN HARISON, charged with killing WASHINGTON McGINNIS, at Danville in August last, had his trial in the Circuit Court last week, and was acquitted.

Discovery of a Murder.—ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.—JAMES McCARTY, GEO. BENNETT, and WM. GRAY, were arrested at Louisville, last week,—the two former as the Murderers of a man named TUTS. MULLEN, about the 30th of October, the other as a receiver of part of the property and money taken from the murdered man. The body had been found in the river, and the jury of inquest returned a verdict of accidental drowning. Subsequent facts led to the suspicion that he had been murdered by the above named persons. Hence their arrest.

Dudley Selden, Esq., a prominent New York lawyer, died at Paris on the 7th ult., having been taken ill on the 5th, while walking with his servants on the Boulevards. On the 6th he was to give a grand dinner to Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Mason, Mr. Thorndike, and other distinguished gentlemen. The day following he died.

AMERICANISM in NEW YORK.—The Ninth Ward American Club, New York city, gave a grand banquet at Niblo's on the evening of the 7th, in consideration of the recent victory in the State. HOU. GEO. BROOKS presided, and about 500 persons were present. The principal speakers were: the chairman, DANIEL ULLMAN, and JOHN M. BORTS, of Virginia. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

EDUCATION in NORTH CAROLINA.—The State of North Carolina has distributed among the several counties of the State, during the current year, the sum of one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, for the support of Common Schools. We hope that the country which some years ago gave 1,300 voter majority against the adoption of the schoolsystem has been sufficiently enlightened by its operation to be prepared to give a like majority on the other side, should the question be again submitted to the above named persons. Hence their arrest.

Fires.—On the night of the 6th inst., the steamers George Collier and Mayflower, and a war boat were destroyed by fire, at Memphis. They were all filled with valuable freight. Some ten or twelve passengers on the Collier, and two persons on the Mayflower, were burned or drowned. Loss \$250,000.

On the evening of the 6th, about three hundred bales of cotton, landed on the New York wharf, were destroyed by fire. Also three large store houses on Cedar street.

On the same night, there was a very destructive fire at the Sing Sing State prison, New York. Loss about \$80,000. None of the convicts escaped. No doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary.

On the morning of the 5th, the Female Seminary, at Richmond, Ky., was destroyed by fire,—the carelessness of a servant.

The distillery of Mr. Jno. R. Newbold, in Nelson county, was burned down last week. Loss \$1,800.

PROTEST AGAINST WALKER'S ACTIONS.—We learn from Washington, that the Governments of San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, have strongly protested to this Government against the recognition by Mr. WHEELER, U. S. Minister, of the present Nicaraguan Government. He has probably thus acted, however, with the concurrence of our Government, and in accordance with our uniform policy, whatever may be the objections on the part of the Central American States. The Government of San Salvador predicts that the present order of things in Nicaragua will not long continue, for reasons stated, and declare themselves resolved to exterminate all foreign adventurers who may invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

It is said that Mr. Wheeler's recognition of the Walker Government in Nicaragua has been disapproved by the Administration.

RETALIATION.—The Legislatures and newspapers of Virginia, Georgia, and other Southern States, are discussing the means and measures of retaliating upon those Northern States, whose citizens encourage the running away of slaves, and refuse to surrender them to their owners. The conclusion appears to be, that laws should be passed, debarring the collection by northern creditors of their debts due from citizens of those States, to the amount of the value of the slaves lost; and also to make reprisals upon the property of Northern men who may come into the South from States as resist the execution of the fugitive slave law.

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IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The following is a good thing. A correspondent of John HUGHES' New York "Freeman's Journal," writes to that paper as follows:

"All the Catholic papers note the fact, that Sebastian was taken on the Feast of the Virgin, but none save the Leader observes the second coincidence, that it was just nine months after the promulgation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In the coincidences, and in the repulses of the English from the Redan, while the French leaped gloriously upon the battle-fields of the Malakoff, we see the interposition of Mary the Virgin."

The "Rochester American" thus fills up the shading to the picture:

"It is another equally remarkable fact that Sam's victory in New York, Massachusetts and Maryland, was just nine months" after the election of Mr. Seward to the United States Senate. We see in it a plain "interposition." The repulse of the Black Republicans, and of John, with the gallant success of the sons of Sam, shows that the period of nine months had been prolific in stirring events."

RESOLVED, That the first duty of all American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, of whatever political opinions or of whatever nationalities, is to faithfully respect their obligations of citizenship arising under the laws and constitutions of our country.

RESOLVED, That neither the laws of nations nor the laws of the United States prevent any portion of the American people from meeting or combining together to give weight to their opinions regarding the acts of a tyrant, whether an individual or a people, to encourage the down-trodden by a word of good cheer again to struggle for the rights which they may have been temporarily depressed by brute force, or to endeavor, by combination, by facts, by argument, and by action so to shape the conduct of nations in certain contingencies as to induce this or any other, when a lawful opportunity presents itself, to do some great act of moral and historical justice.

RESOLVED, That the restoration to Ireland of that sovereignty which she has never willingly conceded, but against the decretations of which she has from time to time so constantly protested, and will deceive persons not accustomed to inspect money carefully. The Kentuckian learns that considerate quantities of this bogus money have recently been put in circulation in Union, Hopkins, and the adjoining counties.

We see it stated that new counterfeit fives on the Bank of Indiana, new plate, have also made their appearance. They are represented to be exceedingly well executed.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Princeton Kentuckian has been shown a counterfeit \$5 bill of

the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky on the branch at Henderson. The note is said to be very well executed, and will deceive persons not accustomed to inspect money carefully.

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JOB PRINTING.

Our Hand Presses are new, and designed to execute the finest work; the TYPES, ORNAMENTS, comprise every variety of style. Printing of every

description in Fancy Inks, Bronze, Velvete, Chrysanthemum, Monk's Antiqua, &c. We have introduced, at a very heavy expense, one of

Morlphy's Just Printing Machines,

With which we can print 1,200 sheets per hour, enabling us to compete successfully with the Louisville establishments.

For the quality of our work, reference is made to any Job bearing our imprint.

THE KANSAS PLOT.—Will the Editor of the "St. Joseph Cycle," send us a paper containing the exposure of the Abolition plot by Mr. LAUGHIN. We have lost, or mislaid, our copy.

CASUALTY.—Two brothers named McHOLLAND, were out gunning, near Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the 4th inst., when the gun of one was accidentally discharged, and the charge passed through the heart of the other, producing instant death.

The Legislature of Virginia, on the 8th instant, reelected Hon. JAMES M. MASON, U. S. Senator, for six years, over SUMMERS, American, by 58 majority on joint vote.

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The Garland.

FIRMNESS.—BY THESE CRIES.

"Well, let him go, and let him stay—
I'd like to see him go,
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try.
He thought it grieved me with frowns,
So sensible and black—
He'd stay here a thousand years
Before I ask him back!

He said that I had used wrong,
And foolishly boasted,
I won't forget him after that—
I wouldn't if I died.
It was wrong, what right had he
To be here?—I know
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once,
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not *cross*.
And that she did not *post*.
It's more than I can bear;
What gift of his was—
Well, I don't care where
He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd get him back.
Again now, when we fall out,
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's after nine o'clock—
Perhaps he's there to-night!

I'd almost shout to him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much, but she—
She's still here, and I don't.
Besides I know he's all wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so—and then—
I wish he'd come to night!"

Miscellaneous.

THE MAIDEN'S SACRIFICE.

BY MARY L. MCNAY.

The evening was one of the loveliest of mid-summer. Soofly the silvery moonbeams lighted up each object, and the light breeze that had sprung up at sunset was all the more welcome from the sultry heat of the day just closed. Mrs. Danville sat at her parlor window looking occasionally out upon the noisy little street, or turning a glance of maternal love and pride upon the fair boy by her side, who at her request was repeating an evening hymn in the soft,ainless accents of childhood. The balmy beauty of the hour seemed to bring holy thoughts to both mother and child, and after the hymn was ended they cowered as a pious mother and a thoughtful child will, of heavenly things.

There was another occupant of the room, a gentleman named Sidney Campbell, the lover of Mrs. Danville's only sister, for whom he was now waiting, that they might enjoy an evening walk together. He had been sitting at the other window, and his presence seemed forgotten by Mrs. Danville, whom, however, he was attentively observing. At length, mother and child relapsed into thoughtful silence, as with his sunny head upturned he gazed yearningly on the starry sky, with that strange intensity of expression seen only in rarely gifted children.

"Is it well, think you, dear madam?" said Mr. Campbell, at last, "is it well to imprint those ideas on the impressionable mind of childhood? Why not rather allow him to grow up in the merry thoughtlessness of his age, than shadow his bright spirit by dwelling on such themes?"

"The shadow will not rest upon it long," was the mild reply, "it will pass away, but not with it, I trust, the thought that caused it. 'Tis because childhood, is, as you say, so impressionable, that I strive to imprint on my boy's heart and mind, thoughts which, though scarcely comprehended now, may return to him in after years, when perhaps I shall have passed from earth, and strengthen him against temptation. God alone knows what path my Alfred may have to tread, but it is my duty to prepare him from his earliest years as well as I can, to tread it so that he may reach the heavenly goal at last."

"And this you think to do by filling his mind with vague speculations, for which there will be time enough by-and-by, if he chooses thus to waste it on such objects. It is a pity to weaken thus the judgment of a precious child." He spoke seemingly more to himself than to his companion, who looked up at him quickly with marked surprise on his mild face.

"I am at a loss how to understand your words, Mr. Campbell," she said, gravely. "You are not surely, an Infidel or Atheist; yet your language would seem to indicate so much."

He did not reply for a moment, till perceiving that she still kept her eyes upon him with anxious interest, he slowly replied: "I am not an Infidel. I believe in a Creator, for it is absurd to suppose that the world is the work of chance. But what you call revealed religion I regard as a fable; I never could believe in its peuritic mysteries."

Mrs. Danville's countenance fell, and her voice was sad when she again spoke. "A while ago you asked me if I had any objection to your winning my sister's love? I said 'not thinking of this obstacle.' I am not bigot."

A slight sigh startled both, and looking up they beheld the object of their remarks standing close by.

"Why, Ella! when did you come into the room? I never heard you," was her sister's astonished exclamation.

"I came while you were speaking of Alfred. You were both so interested that I did not interrupt your conversation."

"I am bound to me, that 'tis near Alfred's time for retiring," said Mrs. Danville; and in another moment Sidney and Ella were alone.

"You have changed your intention of taking a walk, I perceive," he said, observing that she was laying aside her bonnet.

"I shall remain at home this evening," was the reply.

Sidney left the window, and drew her to the sofa, where, after sitting a few moments in silent embarrassment, he began: "You have heard my conversation with your sister, Ella?—then you have learned that I had her permission to declare in words the love which you must long have been convinced was yours. I have fondly dreamed that you would return the love that has been cherished in my heart from our first meeting. Can you, Ella?"

"She was silent for a moment, then in a sad tone murmured, 'I could have done so; but not now.'

"Oh, Ella, loved one, say not so! Do not crush the happy dreams, the sweet hopes I have been indulging. Let not my want of religion estrange us, Ella. I will respect your principles,—never, never will I interfere in your pious duties."

"Sidney—Mr. Campbell, say no more; do not tempt me thus. Let this interview, painful to us both, end—I can never be yours."

Ella rose as she spoke. Her voice was low and tremulous, and the bright moon

that shone in through the window, revealed her pale face bedewed with tears; but it revealed also the deep, earnest expression of her dark eyes that attested the sincerity of her words. The lover's hope fell as he met that glance; yet, taking her hand in his, he plead fervently, passionately, that she would recall her cruel words; but it failed.

"We must part—now and forever. Farewell," was all she could trust herself to say, and withdrawing her hand glided from the room.

"My poor sister!" murmured Mrs. Danville, as Ella, reaching her apartment, threw herself sobbing into her outstretched arms, and her own tears fell with those of the stricken girl on whom she gazed tenderly. She had observed with pleasure the growing attachment of her young sister for one she deemed every way worthy of her. Day after day that attachment had been strengthening; now with her own hand must she crush down the fond hopes of her heart, that heart so gentle, to tender, so unfit to wrestle with its long cherished feelings at the stern command of duty.

Ella left not the death chamber for the few remaining hours of his life. His last look was directed to her, his last audible words were a blessing on her, as she was kneeling in prayer for his parting spirit.

Mrs. Danville's grief was apparently greater than her sister's. It seemed, that now the only obstacle had been removed, which had prevented a happy union, death should step in to place a final bar to her hopes of seeing Ella a blooming, joyous bride. She was sure that, bravely as the gentle girl had supported her first trial, she would sink under this new affliction. But Ella mourned the departed with a gentle, submissive sorrow, which was soothed by the recollections of his happy, Christian death. And once more at home, in her sister's house, she went with faithful filling her varied duties, with a spirit at once chastened and elevated by the reminiscences of the past.

Ella made no answer; she was weeping silently now.

"This want of religion is, I do believe, the only defect he has," Mrs. Danville continued. "And you might overcome that, Ella; you know the unbelieving husband is—"

"Oh, sister, sister, do not turn tempest!" interrupted Ella, hastily. "Do not echo the sophistries of my own too weak heart. God will give me strength to bear this trial—to make the sacrifice He requires."

And Ella fled from her sister, and sought refuge in her own chamber—there to implore the grace of maternal love and pride upon the fair boy by her side, who at her request was repeating an evening hymn in the soft,ainless accents of childhood. The balmy beauty of the hour seemed to bring holy thoughts to both mother and child, and after the hymn was ended they cowered as a pious mother and a thoughtful child will, of heavenly things.

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"Ella," he said, gently taking her hand, "I know of your attachment; and I love you all the more, that you were the means of leading her to that God, he never had known. I do not expect the fervid affection you cherished for him; I will be content with a lower place in your heart, Ella. Cannot grant me this?"

Ella turned away with a rising blush from the eloquent gaze bent upon her. She made no answer, but she did not withdraw her hand, and looking on this as a favorable moment, she turned to her eyes on him, as if to assure herself that she had heard aright. Then she shook her head slowly, as she told him that she had sought to give in return for the deep passion he expressed; she had loved truly, though unhappily; but the heart could know no such blondo.

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